THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. XVIII. Philadelphia, November 9, 1839. Whole No. 884.

THE ORPHAN.

THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

The Chance in the Wig

THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

SELF DELUSION.

Account of the Mexican Andes.

Saturday Evening Post.

Edited by
G. R. GRAHAM & J. O. DU SOLLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1839.

☞ Mr. Pierce, our Travelling Agent for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, informs the citizens of the latter State, that he will shortly pay them a visit. We hope his reception will be courteous, and we advise subscribers to be provided with change.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S. C." is only so-so this time. He should recollect that even Day & Martin's best needs polishing.

"Ollie." Her sentiment is much better than her expression. We like her, however. "My Flowers" shall appear.

"Juniata," is not happy at blank verse. The "Reverie," is on file.

"H. W. L." next week.

"My First Travel," shortly.

"Martin," is a queer bird. His genius is plumeless.

"Mary Ann," shall be attended to sans plaisir. We are always the obedient servant of the ladies.

"Junius." His articles, unlike those of his great prototype, lack fire. We have gratefully assisted them in that respect. They now exhibit much light on the subject.

"Sunrise," is indeed a tax on patience.

"Tyral," is under consideration.

"Belle," is entirely over done.

"Peter's" essay on puns, is a pun-ishment to common sense. He is a pun-y fellow, and no pun-dit.

"Sophia," writes a sweet hand, and her communication smells as fragrant as a citron grove, or the spicy zephyrs of the Ind. We bow to her behest.

"Lorenzo," is a young lawyer, and they, like bumble-bees, always feel much the biggest immediately after birth.

"X." is too fond of the horrible. We are afraid his story would have pretty much the effect upon our readers that the acting of Arabilaus had upon the Abderites of old. He committed murder upon the stage so naturally, that the citizens became infected with a mania, and ran about the streets murdering every individual they happened to meet.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE POST.

The subscriber having been for between 20 and 30 years engaged in the printing business, more than eighteen of which time has been devoted to close application in publishing the Saturday *Evening Post*, has determined to retire for a time from the more active management of the business. A new arrangement has been made by which the subscribers of the Post will be the gainers. It has been made the interest of two young gentlemen by purchase, to devote their growing energies to the active duties of the establishment. The subscriber has the fullest confidence in their enterprise, talents and industry, and he has no doubt a powerful exertion will be made to place the Post on the foreground with the most successful and talented cotemporaries.

The Saturday Evening Post will appear early in December, in an entirely new dress. A new type, which is now being cast, of a beautiful character, will shed its lustre on paper of a very superior quality. The reading matter will present a greater variety, as the editorial department will be much strengthened on the occasion. Mr. Graham, one of the purchasers, has been known to our readers for a year past. Mr. Du Solle, the gentleman who will be associated with him, is well known in the newspaper world, and his talents and industry are indisputable. The high moral tone, for which the Saturday Evening Post has ever been noted, will be still maintained, and such new features as may interest subscribers generally, will be added. It has never been a habit with the subscriber to annoy the readers of his paper with puffs of its worth or circulation, and while he believes that its popularity does not require it; he considers it dishonorable to delude with promises, with no intention to perform. He has the fullest assurances, that what is promised by the young gentlemen, under whose control the paper will hereafter be, may be confidently relied upon.

The subscriber is grateful for the past support of the patrons of the Post, through whose promptitude in payment, and kindness in continuing their patronage, he has been enabled for so many years to maintain a standing; while many journals which have been commenced since, have sunk for want of the right kind of support, and he now earnestly hopes that all who are in arrears will be prompt in making payment, so as to enable him to make a speedy settlement of his accounts. He solicits the co-operation of the patrons of the Post, in this arrangement, which he cannot but think will be advantageous to all parties.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

TO OUR READERS.

Our readers will perceive by the above announcement, that our relations with them have in some degree changed since our last, and it will be our disposition, as it will certainly be our interest, by continued and diligent application to make the paper all that we promise. Its appearance in the course of a few weeks will be such as cannot but secure the approbation of all our subscribers. The improvements for the present are necessarily confined, and we shall not be able to show what is our intention to make the Post, until our new type is finished and ready for use. The Saturday Evening Post is too favorably known to require any great bluster, and we shall, therefore, take matters quietly, resting assured that with our good, old, substantial list of subscribers, we are perfectly able to take care of ourselves. A great mass of our readers are plain, honest farmers of the adjoining States, whose crops have been abundant, and whose purses are now full, and their hands liberal; and our lists in the different cities of the United States, is such as to allow us access to the fashionable world, in all its variety of opinions and tastes. We shall endeavor by a careful selection of matter to please as many as possible, and at least to deserve a liberal increase of support and patronage. Without making further professions, we shall in due time present our readers with a sheet beautified, and as far as possible, improved.

Conundrums.—Why is Market St. toward Schuylkill, like a compendium? D'ye give it up?

Because it goes to a-bridge.

What three letters will spell the Archipelago? D'ye give it up?

Ans. The E, G and C.

Why were Nathaniel P. Willis' letters when he wrote from Glen Mary, particularly *arch*?—D'ye give it up?

Ans. Because they were written from under a bridge.

THE HERALD AND SENTINEL.

We feel much obliged to the editor of the Herald and Sentinel for the handsome notice of "The Casket," in his paper of Tuesday last. He certainly must be a good humored fellow! and when he takes the position, that we have no "right" to praise well written articles in that Magazine, from the pens of citizens named or known by every editor in the city, except the editor of that valiant paper, we may be induced to cross swords with him. The *politeness* of his insinuations are appreciated, and were it not that the compliment is conveyed through the medium of falsehood, we should look upon the association of our name with that of General Morris, as undisguised flattery.

The Misses Shaw.—These little vocalists are amusing the citizens of Boston. The Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday last speaking of it, calls them humbugs. A very unkind remark. The Shaws are among the smartest, and most accomplished children of the age.

Bellefonte on Monday last, in his 49th year.

Mr. Buckingham, the orientalist, is lecturing to crowded audiences at Augusta, Maine.

Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, whose lectures on Texas where so popular in New York, has been addressing the citizens of Cincinnati. We look upon Dr. Breckenridge as one of the greatest men of this country.

We see the following notice of the decease of Baron Hackett in an English paper.

Died, at New Orleans, U. S. on the 23d of August last, of yellow fever, Baron Hackett, of Hackett's Town, a native of Holland, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland. He was an aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange, and served with distinction in the French army, particularly at the battle of Waterloo, and at the seige of Antwerp. The Barony of Hackett's town was originally one of the Irish peerages that have become dormant, and the dignity devolves upon the cousin-german of the late baron—Mr. Hackett, the American comedian, at present in London.

Rev. Dr. JOHN FRENCH died a few days since in the midst of his friends at Norfolk, Va. aged 57 years. As a *scholar*, a *philosopher*, a *christian* and a *divine*, he ranked among the first men in our country. The Methodist Protestant Church will deeply and painfully feel his loss.—He was emphatically one of the Fathers of the Methodist Protestant Church; he *suffered*, *labored*, and *sacrificed* much in the cause of Methodist reform; not alone in Virginia and Norfolk, the city of his home, but he planted the standard of Protestant reform in the Capital of New England.

ORME, THE DEFAULTER.—The trial of Mr. D. G. Orme, late teller of the Bank of Baltimore, for abstracting a large amount of the funds of the Bank, was commenced at Washington on Saturday last.

A DISTRESSING DEATH occurred a few days since near Fort Neck, in Queens county, New York. An Englishman, on a shooting excursion in that quarter, with his fowling piece, accidentally discharged the load into the knee of a young blacksmith, who was directing him where to find game. The young man died from the irritation of the nervous system, and the loss of blood.

HEALTH.—Mrs. Gore, the talented Quakeress, is lecturing to the ladies of Portland upon a subject of vital importance, health, respiration and beauty. She ably exposes the pernicious effects of tight lacing, and recommends frequent bathing, exercise, etc.

INDIAN NEWS.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Charleston Mercury of Friday last:

ST AUGUSTINE, Oct. 25.

A detachment of Dragoons, of Post No. 17, were fired on while crossing the Ocilla river, by a party of Indians—killing 7, and wounding others.

Messrs. Burney and Beard, of Mickasukie, were attacked by Indians near the Ocilla—both severely wounded.

The house of Mr. Jernighan, near Ulmer's, was attacked by the enemy, who were beat off.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer W. Gaston, Capt. Poinsett, arrived from Key Biscayne on Saturday last. Key Biscayne continues very healthy, as well as the posts of New Smyrna, Forts Lauderdale and Pierce.

SAM JONES.

The professions of regret which this Indian has expressed for the murder of Caloosahatchie have passed away like a "summer cloud," and in the place of having delivered up the murderers, as agreed upon, we find his band organising a scheme for the destruction of Fort Lauderdale, and which, but happily for the prudence of its officer, Lieut. Tompkins, would have been fully accomplished. Partial as its operation was, it has been sufficiently demoniac to exhibit their unabated thirst for blood, and settle, forever, all questions as to their sincerity for peace, and the entire fallacy of any policy intended for their subjugation, short of the most retaliating measures. Sam Jones it is not yet ascertained, was of the party who fired upon Lieut. Tompkins' men—he having gone, as he said, to Caloosahatchie, in order to obtain three privates, whom he stated had escaped in the attack made on the trading house. This may be a ruse on his part, in order to avoid the well merited punishment which must follow, for this second act of treacherous murder, under all the semblances of a perfect peace.

THE CHEROKEES.—The rumor that Gen. Arbuckle had made a requisition on the states for troops to assist in quelling the tumult among the Cherokees, is denied by the *Little Rock Gazette*, which says no such requisition has been made, nor is there a probability of its necessity.

INDUSTRY AMONG THE INDIANS.—The steamer *Pizarro*, Cleveland, master, says the St. Louis Republican of the 5th, left our port on the 3d for the mouth of the Kansas river, with the following cargo for that point, viz: 20 spinning wheels 20 looms and their appendages, 300 axes and 100 ploughs, last though not the least item, 10,000 in specie. This outfit is for the Iowa and other Indians.

A letter from Arkansas, states that hostilities between the Ross and Ridge parties of the Cherokees had again broken out, and several persons been killed. Among the number was Bong, a great man of the Ross party, and the excitement caused by his murder, which took place while he was sick, is very great. The letter says that the Ridge party were flying to the whites for protection.

It is stated in the Peoria Register that 200 Russian families, flying from religious persecution at home, are about settling in the territory of Wisconsin.

Political Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION in South Carolina, for a member of Congress, in place of Mr. Elmore, has resulted in the election of Col. Butler, by a plurality of votes over his two competitors.

STATE SENATOR.—A number of the Western papers devoted to the Van Buren cause, have nominated George W. Woodward, of Luzerne, as a fit person to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

VACANCIES.—The Governor of Illinois has appointed the 25th of this month as the day on which all special elections to fill vacancies in the Legislature are to be held.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The New York election commenced on Monday, and in the city was conducted with great good order throughout the day. The number of votes polled on the first day falls more than a thousand short of the first day's poll at the last fall election.

By the latest mail we learn that the Van Buren party have carried the city of New York by a majority of 1822 votes. The number of votes polled, is considerably less than last spring.

Financial Record.

THE TREASURY STATISTICS OF VERMONT present a flattering picture. For the year ending Sept. 30th, the expenditures were only $71,663.55. The amount of the State School Fund is $119,648 21. The Bank Safety Fund amounts to $19,232 73. Let these cheap governments and education laws be every where followed.

TREASURY NOTES.—From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears, that of the ten millions of dollars of treasury notes, issued under the act of October 12th, 1837, there was unredeemed on the 1st of November, inst. the sum of $259,137.79. Of the $5,709,810.01 issued under the act of the 21st of May, 1838, there is unredeemed $147,166.66; and of the issue under the act of the 2d of March, 1839, amounting to $3,857,276.21, there is outstanding $2,987,876.21; making the aggregate of all outstanding treasury notes, $3,394,180.66.

MADISON, BANK, INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Journal of the 25th ult. has the following:

"The directors of this bank have made a public exhibit of its condition. It appears that it has only $191,300 of its notes in circulation, to redeem which it has meant amounting to $597,667 55. We should, from this, suppose the Madison Branch to be impregnable, and that if it suspends it will be from policy and not from necessity.

We understand that the Columbus, Ohio, banks have determined to wind up their business, and give up their charters. We hope all other private corporations of the kind will go and do likewise."

SPECIE.—$50,000 in specie was drawn from the Louisville Savings Institution, on the 24th ult. on two Treasury drafts, destined, it is supposed, for the New York Banks.

FLOUR FOR ENGLAND.—The New York papers say that 1,500,000 barrels of flour will be sent to England, and that thus $10,000,000 of the foreign debt will be paid off.

Specie on hand,	2,847,497.95
Discounts and loans,	49,228,701.22
Due from foreign banks,	260,707.13
Bills rec'v'ble, municipal bonds, &c.	4,833,660.94
	$57,090,576.24

RESUMPTION IN TENNESSEE.—In the Legislature of Tennessee on the 24th ult. Mr. Smith said he had just received intimations from a high quarter, which rendered it not at all unlikely that all the Banks in Tennessee would resume specie payments within ten days.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.

A gentleman who was travelling from Baltimore to this city, had a trick played off upon him in the following manner:—As the train of cars was just about starting, a young man came to the window of the car in which he was sitting, and showing a watch, apparently gold, offered to sell it to him for fifty dollars, though, as he said, it was worth three times that much. He, however, declined purchasing it. Immediately afterward, a good looking, well dressed individual, came into the car, entered into conversation, and stated that he was going to Philadelphia. He then alluded to the watch which had just been offered for sale; said he knew it was very cheap, being worth one hundred dollars at least, for which sum he could easily sell it in Philadelphia. Had he the price of it with him, he would instantly buy it. Perhaps, however, the gentleman would accommodate him, by giving the owner the fifty dollars *demanded*, and keeping the watch until they got to Philadelphia, when he would give him eighty dollars for it. To this proposition the other, having no idea of any imposition, consented, and handing over to the individual outside the fifty dollars, received the watch. When he had completed the exchange, he turned around to speak to his companion, the pseudo merchant, when, lo and behold! he was among the missing! He then examined the watch closely, and found it to be pure copper, with imitation jewels, worth about two dollars! He had no opportunity to find the persons who had thus tricked and defrauded him out of his money, as the bell just then rung and the train started on its way.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The late Act of the British Parliament concerning the Slave Trade and the right of search, which was protested against by the Duke of Wellington and other peers, has called forth a manifesto from the Queen of Portugal. The measure was regarded at the time, by those who protested against it, as an infringement upon the rights and independence of other nations, and so likely to lead to difficulties and misunderstandings. The manifesto of the Queen of Portugal is to this effect:

"The measure proposed to be adopted by the British government ought to be taken into consideration by the governments of the two worlds. It is a flagrant violation of the laws of nations, as it is a direct attack upon the sovereignty and imprescriptible rights of every independent monarchy.

"Her Majesty, resolved to maintain her rights and the dignity of her crown, has thought it to be her duty to address the powers which signed the treaty of Vienna, as the firm supporters of the European balance of power, and as the guarantees of the declaration, made at that Congress, that the fixing of the period when the slave trade should cease, universally, should be the subject of negociation among the powers of Europe. This declaration excludes all idea of abolishing the slave trade by coercive measures."

DICKENS.—A London correspondent of the New York Signal writes:

"I encountered Charles Dickens, (Boz) at the Garrick Club the other evening, and had the pleasure of an introduction. His appearance and address are quite prepossessing. He expressed a strong desire to visit America, and on my informing him that his fame in the United States was quite equal to what it was in England, he seemed gratified and surprised. Boz is very laborious in his habits, and indeed he looks like a man who has done 'yeoman service' in literature, although his countenance is quite youthful. I had the pleasure the other evening *of hearing read* the concluding numbers of 'Nicholas Nickleby.'" They are good of course.

UNFORTUNATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, while the passenger train was under full headway, when near Morrisville, a gentleman from the South, who was standing outside of the forward car, accidentally lost his balance, and fell off upon the track with his left hand across one of the rails. His hand was completely severed, and the flesh of one of his thighs shockingly torn. The train was immediately stopped, the gentleman picked up, and his wounds properly dressed. We understand that no blame could be attached to any one. It is thought that the gentleman will recover; his surgeon having reported him at the latest accounts as doing well.

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

TREES OF GOD.

The city is overlooked from Greenfield and its suburbs by the Greenfield Hills, which are covered with the primeval forest. Here and there, on the summit of the hills, a few trees have been cut down, to bring out more distinctly the view of the city and the country around it. But the axe has not touched the trees which are left standing, and they remain in their original majesty.

Among these trees, the most conspicuous are the pines, which rise to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, and lift their heads above the surrounding forest. Their trunks are straight and tall, and their branches are few and small. Their leaves are long and slender, and grow in clusters of five. They are always green, and in the winter they are covered with snow. They are the most beautiful trees in the forest.

The pines are the most valuable trees in the forest. They are used for building houses, for making furniture, and for many other purposes. They are also used for making paper, and for many other purposes. They are the most useful trees in the forest.

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HABITS OF LEGS INSIDE.

Persons who have only seen, in Louis Tussaud's, or some other waxen exhibition, the figure of a man, can have no idea of the appearance of the human body when it is alive. The waxen figure is stiff and motionless, and has no life in it. But the living body is full of life, and is constantly moving. It is never still for a moment. It is always moving, always changing its position, always doing something. It is never at rest. It is always in motion. It is always alive.

The human body is a wonderful machine. It is made up of many parts, all of which are necessary to its perfect working. The heart is the most important part of the body. It is the engine that drives the blood through the veins and arteries. The lungs are the bellows that supply the blood with air. The stomach is the laboratory that prepares the food for the blood. The liver is the filter that purifies the blood. The kidneys are the drains that carry away the waste. The brain is the master that controls all the rest. The nerves are the telegraph wires that carry messages from the brain to the different parts of the body. The muscles are the ropes that move the bones. The bones are the framework that supports the whole. The skin is the covering that protects the whole. The hair is the ornament that adorns the whole. The nails are the tools that help the fingers. The eyes are the windows that let in the light. The ears are the trumpets that collect the sound. The nose is the organ that smells. The mouth is the organ that eats and speaks. The teeth are the tools that chew the food. The tongue is the organ that tastes and speaks. The throat is the passage that leads to the stomach. The windpipe is the passage that leads to the lungs. The gullet is the passage that leads to the stomach. The diaphragm is the muscle that separates the chest from the abdomen. The abdomen is the cavity that contains the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the intestines, and the other organs of digestion. The chest is the cavity that contains the heart and the lungs. The back is the part that supports the whole. The arms are the limbs that work. The legs are the limbs that walk. The feet are the parts that touch the ground. The hands are the parts that do the work. The fingers are the parts that feel and grasp. The thumb is the finger that opposes the others. The nails are the protection for the fingers. The wrist is the joint that connects the hand to the arm. The elbow is the joint that connects the arm to the upper arm. The shoulder is the joint that connects the upper arm to the body. The neck is the part that connects the head to the body. The head is the part that contains the brain. The face is the part that shows the expression. The eyes are the windows of the soul. The nose is the organ of smell. The mouth is the organ of speech and eating. The ears are the organs of hearing. The hair is the ornament of the head. The beard is the ornament of the face. The moustache is the ornament of the upper lip. The eyebrows are the ornaments of the eyes. The eyelashes are the protection for the eyes. The eyelids are the covers for the eyes. The tear is the liquid that moistens the eye. The pupil is the black part of the eye. The iris is the coloured part of the eye. The white is the part of the eye that is white. The cornea is the transparent part of the eye. The lens is the part of the eye that focuses the light. The retina is the part of the eye that receives the light. The optic nerve is the nerve that carries the message from the eye to the brain. The brain is the master that controls all the rest. The nerves are the telegraph wires that carry messages from the brain to the different parts of the body. The muscles are the ropes that move the bones. The bones are the framework that supports the whole. The skin is the covering that protects the whole. The hair is the ornament that adorns the whole. The nails are the tools that help the fingers. The eyes are the windows that let in the light. The ears are the trumpets that collect the sound. The nose is the organ that smells. The mouth is the organ that eats and speaks. The teeth are the tools that chew the food. The tongue is the organ that tastes and speaks. The throat is the passage that leads to the stomach. The windpipe is the passage that leads to the lungs. The gullet is the passage that leads to the stomach. 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THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

First, William the Norman; then William his son;
Three Henries, with Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Jane;
Then Jamie, the Scotsman, then Charles whom they slew;
Yet crowned, alas! Cromwell, another Charles too.
Next James the Second succeeded the throne;
Then good William and Mary together came on;
Till Anne, George's four; and fourth William all o'er.
God rule us Victoria,—may she long be the last!

REGULATION IN CHICAGO.—"I say," said one Chicago man to another, "what did you give for your portrait?" "Twenty-five dollars and fifty."

SCHOOL ROOM SCENE.

Master. Now spell Pales, Tom.
Tom. P-a-l-e-s, Pales. [Knocked down.]
Master. Now, Jack, spell Pales.
Jack. P-a-l-e-s, Pales. [Knocked down.]
Master. Now, Sam, spell Pales.
Sam. P-a-l-e-s, Pales. [Knocked down.]
Master. Now, Peter, spell Pales.
Peter. They don't come so low, sir. They generally go to trousers, it—so she's Nancy Lake.

Master. Next. Tommy.
Tommy. Dodson and Fogg, please come forward! I knows where they go to, too.
Master. Where do they go to, do I, sir?
Tommy. Know where they go to! Where! Why, down Drury Lane, sir, to be sure! [Roars down their throats.]
Master. Short will all of you. Boys you may go out. (Aside.) I declare I've got a beautiful set. If they go on in this way they'll make a set of Members of Parliament of them.

DESPAIR.

Supposed last spot in England where an ivy.
N. Grass, no hope, no kindred, wept for me;
At once we grave thee and rase thee off the tree.
That once was mourner of the field and flourished,
I'll hang my head and perish.

There is a young lady in Connecticut, so learned she has written a book in Latin. Her name is Miss Minerva Wisdom. Her book is entitled "Minerva Wisdom's Latin Exercises," and is in her pocket.

Female Education.—Madame Merule, of Lyons, Chemin-du-Fay, proposes to receive a few young ladies to educate with her own daughter, in order to render them accomplished women. Her daughter is a beautiful girl, and her mother is a beautiful woman. Her daughter is a beautiful girl, and her mother is a beautiful woman. Her daughter is a beautiful girl, and her mother is a beautiful woman. Her daughter is a beautiful girl, and her mother is a beautiful woman.

Knee or Gnee.—A doctor was employed by a poor man to attend his wife, who had been ill for some time. The doctor gave a last bill, by the hand of the man, for attending his wife. The man took the bill, and the doctor was about to leave the room, when the man called him back. The doctor said in the course of the conversation, "I am sorry to have attended the doctor, sir, for he is a very bad man." The man said, "I am sorry to hear that, sir, for he is a very good man." The doctor said, "I am sorry to hear that, sir, for he is a very bad man." The man said, "I am sorry to hear that, sir, for he is a very good man." The doctor said, "I am sorry to hear that, sir, for he is a very bad man." The man said, "I am sorry to hear that, sir, for he is a very good man."

SYNAX.

A song most ungrateful, where any
We mean it with sudden sound, is his face,
And it in bad phrase. "I say this thing here is?"
"Sir," cried a second, "we're bad sound'd a joke."

When it was intimated to Sir-h that the Duke of Devonshire would not accept the Government at first, he said, "If the Duke of Devonshire will not accept the Government at first, he will not accept it at last." "Lord Palmerston will not accept the Government at first," said Sir-h, "but he will accept it at last." "The Duke of Devonshire will not accept the Government at first," said Sir-h, "but he will accept it at last." "Lord Palmerston will not accept the Government at first," said Sir-h, "but he will accept it at last."

A PUPPET OF GOVERNMENT.—Mr. T. Sheridan, writes Lord Cockburn, "is very entertaining, when he is not drunk, which is rarely the case. He is a man of wit and genius; and, no matter how much you may be in the habit of hearing him, you are sure to find him perfect in his character. Above all, he imitates Sir Robert Peel to the life, and is the only man I ever saw who could do so